

J. R. Hyatt **BOSTON** *ir.*

MUSICAL VISITOR,



Devoted to Vocal and Instrumental Music, and Published by
A MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

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CIRCULATE. }

The Singers went before, and the Players on Instruments followed after.

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IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 3.

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NO. 1.

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Local Information.

MUSIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

No. LXXII

Of the Westminster Review, a London Quarterly publication, contains some important information in regard to Music, the substance of which will be interesting to our readers.

The English writer remarks in the commencement, on the efforts which have been made to make music a branch of education. The subject is now under the superintendence of the committee of council on education. Several late works have been prepared by different professors of music, for the purpose of facilitating so desirable an object, which he proceeds also to review.

Most persons, he says, among those who take an interest in the moral and intellectual

improvement of the people are aware, that for some years past, efforts have been made to encourage the study of vocal harmony among the working classes, and to introduce it in schools as a branch of national education.

We believe the honour of having first called attention to this subject, is due to Mr. Edward Taylor, the Gresham professor of music. Through the same medium the public first became acquainted with the fact in every country in Europe where a national provision has been made for the education of the people, singing and the notation of music are among the ordinary branches of school instruction. The lectures of Professor Taylor, delivered in all the principal towns of England, were the means of sowing the seed from which have sprung many of the musical societies now in existence.

The lectures of Mr. T. Phillips, deceased, have also contributed materially to the same end, and perhaps, indirectly, the one called the Society for the Encouragement of Vocal Music, which set seriously to work to apply the principle, and beginning at the beginning, introduced singing, with varying success, in many of the humbler class of schools. As fellow labourers in the same field, we have much pleasure in acknowledging our personal obligations to Professor Taylor for the stimulus which he was the means of giving to our own exertions for the promotion of the same object.

That object we believe to be one worthy the support of every philanthropist. But we will not now dwell upon the arguments in favour of this proposition;—suffice it here to assume, that such a direction may be given to vocal music as to render it not only a source of pleasure, but a means of raising the national character.

The propriety of such an attempt is now very generally admitted. Music is connected by the temperance societies with the means employed for the reformation of the drunkard; and, thanks to the somewhat arduous labours of those who addressed themselves to ears once as deaf as stone walls on the subject, the principle that music should be taught in all schools is now recognised (though in some cases only with a view to psalmody) by all the educational societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

It has also been recognised by her Majesty's late Ministers, in the Committee of Privy Council for Education (a committee formed out of their own body;) and in a minute of their lordship affixed to the work, entitled Wilhem's 'Method of Teaching Singing, adapted to English use,' many excellent reasons are given for connecting the study of vocal harmony with the measures in progress for extending popular education.

Some years ago, when Mr. Wyse once ventured to hint in the House of Commons that singing should be taught in all schools, as in Germany, the suggestion was received with ridicule, and was deemed deserving of no further response than a loud laugh.

In the then state of opinion it required some moral courage on the part of those who first undertook to demonstrate, *con amore*, the practicability and utility of adapting vocal music to the discipline of schools, as they knew that for their pains they would only be looked upon, by the cold formalists of society, as benevolent but wild enthusiasts.

It was highly satisfactory that the principle had been recognised by the Committee of Council, that the people should be instructed in vocal harmony.

And to the great majority of the friends of education, the object appeared to be gained, when Mr. Hullah was placed, under especial Government patronage, at the head of a class of schoolmasters, and when it was announced that a new and improved method of teaching music, adapted for the use of schools, was about to be published by the authority of Government.

It will be our duty, and far from a pleasing one, to show that this was a mistake, and that in the publication, by authority, of the tabular lessons, and the work now lying before us, a retrograde movement has really been made. [To be continued.]

From a private Letter of a gentleman in Richmond Va. we have ventured to make the following extracts. We are much obliged for his Little Song.

Boston is my Mecca, only instead of going up

there once in life I go yearly. Perhaps I should have said that it was my place of sacrifice; For that would have been more in accordance with truth. But let it stand in any relation to me—that can make no difference. But to the country it is the seat of influence for sacred music. So may it continue, as long as its musicians shall direct their aim with as pure a heart and as able a hand as they have in times past.

Will you now accept of a Juvenile Song for your paper?—it is the work of a little time one day while confined to my room by sickness.

A Morning Song*

Up, for the morning sun,
The glorious King of day
Comes coursing o'er the glowing East,
Rejoicing on his way.

Upon his cheering beam,
Sits May in rosy vest;
And strews her flow'rs with lib'ral hand,
O'er earth, from East to West.

Beneath her verdant course,
The gentle Primrose blooms;
And woods and lawns her influence feel;
As on she gaily comes.

Her breath inspires the birds
To raise their tuneful lay;
And gently drops in chrystal dew,
To shine in mornings ray.

Up, ere the morning sun
Comes kindling into day;
And join with fields and flow'rs and birds,
To raise a grateful lay. H.

MUSIC IN BANGOR, MAINE.

[Communicated.]

MR. EDITOR:—Dear sir, I have noticed of late that music has been introduced into Schools in other places, and will venture to say a word in relation to this subject in Bangor:

One year since there was not to my knowledge a school in the city in which singing was practiced by teacher or scholar. Attempts some 4 or 6 years ago were made to introduce music into the city schools, but from existing prejudices or for other reasons, all failed. By permission I have had the pleasure of giving lessons in a select school in the city, for the last year. This was undertaken as an experiment. The result has been happy. The superintending school committee have added their approbation and now vocal music is practiced in several other schools. It appears to be the design of teachers and parents that it should become a regular part of the school exercises—No appropriation of school money has been made for this purpose as yet—but 'tis hoped something of the kind will ere long be done.

In answer to the enquiry proposed to the teacher of one school.—“Do you find that the practice of music has been detrimental to the progress of your school in daily studies?” The teacher wrote in a daily paper, my decided answer is no—my scholars have never in

the same time made BETTER, if so good progress as they have since we introduced music—The effect upon the behaviour of the scholars has been good—and only good.

As I have labored before equally hard to induce my pupils to be quiet, orderly and lady-like in their deportment, but NEVER with so good success—I am disposed to contribute a considerable part of my success to the influence of Music."

MUSIC NEAR LAKE ONEIDA, N.Y.

A CORRESPONDENT from New York, near Lake Oneida, writes as follows: The cause of Sacred Music, has not received in any manner the attention which its importance demands. It is difficult here, as well as in many other places, to bring the Church to feel the importance of this part of divine worship in the house of God. Instead of feeling that upon them devolves a great amount of responsibility in this matter, they are content to confide, in a great measure this interesting part of divine services to the young, the gay and the thoughtless."

It is a great evil indeed, that too many ministers and the members of churches generally, take no thought at all about the praises of the Almighty One. Whether he is praised as he should be, by all with solemn and devout adoration, or whether he is not praised at all, from appearances generally, seems to be a matter of no consequence! Judging from the interest taken by the church generally these remarks are fully true. But is it right? Will the reader do his best to arouse Christians, and elevate the character of Sacred Music in his own Church, and try to have all taught the praises of the Most High.

Mr Editor, the following lines were written on the return from a short visit made to a family called "Friends," being the followers of Wm Penn. The unaffected kindness which I received will never be forgotten.

HOME OF THE FRIEND.

How blest is the home of the Friend:

What love and contentment is there,
The blessings of peace must descend,
Like dews on a dwelling so fair.

For I have been there and enjoyed,
An hour, I ne'er shall forget,
A welcome that was not alloyed
By any thing formal or set.

Pure kindness that comes from the heart,
And flows like a beautiful stream,—
This made it so painful to part,—
Came freely from all that was seen.

May sickness or sorrow ne'er come,
To break up that cheerful abode,
'Till life and its labours are done'
O then may they rest with their God.

E. T.

Communication from Ohio.

Mr. Editor,

SIR:—Since my last communication we have formed a society, which is denominated the Meigs County Musical Association. It numbers eighty-one or two members. The object of the Association (as expressed in the Constitution) is to promote a knowledge of music among its members, and in our immediate vicinity.

The first meeting for rehearsal was held on Saturday 11th inst., June, about 50 performing members in attendance. The day passed off finely and pleasantly. Our music was necessarily of the plainest kind, but notwithstanding that, it was well received, and our performance is highly spoken of by all present. So far as I am able to judge from appearances and expression, I think that an interest is excited which will not soon subside. Yours, &c —.

**MUSIC, BOOK & JOB
PRINTING,
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WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

**We Have a Variety of New Type, and, the
Best of Implements for Music, Book
AND JOB WORK.**

The patronage of the publishers of Religious and Moral

MUSIC

Is respectfully solicited.

MUSICAL VISITOR.

PROSPECTIVE CONTENTS OF VOL. III.

It will be a matter of consequence to many of our readers to know something about the contents of the present volume of the Visitor. And in order to help them to justly calculate its value, we will carry out our estimate in part, of the contents.

Of sacred and moral music, there will probably be not less than 150 tunes, some of them, we know, to begin with, have cost about \$2 each in their transit from the German into American use. Now if we call them two cents each instead of \$ 2, we shall have \$3 00

About 50 pages of the best Piano Forte music will be published, which at the music store costs 5 cen s per page, and must be put down at that price \$2 50

We do not positively promise, but probably about 40 pages (music stopped pages) of other Instrumental music will be printed in this volume, and must be set down at the usual price \$2 00

So much for the music, and a small estimate it is: i. e. we have not over rated the amount or prices. Indeed, the sacred music, will cost at least twenty dollars.

The valuable articles on harmony will be continued until the course is complete. These with the remaining articles on the ear we will put at 00 50

A course of instruction for several other Instruments we will put at about two thirds what the books cost in this city. Here is another bill of at least 3 50

In addition to the above, the regular letter press matter, nearly all, either original or prepared at a cost of ten times that of the greater part of the common newspaper matter, which in many cases is clipped from other papers, or made up of rusty old advertisements, we shall have, embraced under the departments of Vocal and Instrumental, Scientific and Theoretical, Practical and General, Sacred, Literary, Miscellaneous, and Musical News, an amount of matter, if printed in long primer in common book style, sufficient to make an octavo volume

of 300 pages, which we will put at one third of what such books sell for

Bearing in mind once more, that we have made all our estimates *very low*, we are surprised to find that our sum total amounts to \$ 12 50

All this will be furnished to single subscribers for \$ 1! to clubs in ten or more, for 75 Cents each!!

Should any one say that all this array is here exhibited to produce effect, we frankly acknowledge that it is, not, however, such an effect as an imposter would produce on them whom he would dupe by his sophistry, but a conviction of what is positively true, and if in the end any one can say with a clear conscience, that the above statements are incorrect, we will give this early pledge to refund the money.

As to the moral character of the paper, we may say to old patrons, that, with the aid of Providence, it will not deteriorate. Such as have not been previously acquainted with it, may regard the present number a sample of what may be expected in time to come.

Besides preserving all of the plan of the previous volume, which has been popular and admired, we shall add in the extra music a considerable amount of a still higher character for choirs and performers.

Inquiries Answered.

Some will probably ask if they may expect all the numbers regularly without fail.

We shall be glad if we may answer this enquiry once for all. To this may be answered, that to have a regular musical paper in this country, is a thing which was never known, not any having lived over two years, some having died short of one. The Visitor has made its appearance in the third volume. This is being more regular than all others. But in relation to its being published at a precise day and issued twice each month, we will not promise. The Visitor has been constantly undergoing changes in some respect since it commenced. And the income has never to the present, been sufficient to engage a man to attend to the mailing exclusively. This part of the business has been done as well as the nature of the case would permit. And as we have advertised repeatedly that if any did not receive their numbers they could mention it to the P. M., and so inform us and they should be sent, we do not feel chargeable with much blame if in some cases some numbers are missing; mistakes of the kind either on the part of the publisher or post office, are common to all newspaper establishments. But the prospect for correct mailing is now better than ever before. We have a man whose business it is to attend to it, and presume that few mistakes will be made in time to come.

All the numbers, however, will be published (24) with the aid of Providence, and furnished to those who subscribe, semi-monthly, if possible; if not, we are determined to make the volume truly valuable and interesting, and get it out as soon as we can. But we do indulge the hope, that there will be promptness on the part of those who can aid its circulation, which will enable us to be prompt in our turn.

Our Plan let out in Part.

We are particularly anxious to obtain subscribers in Academies, High Schools, Colleges and Theological Seminaries, for this simple but important reason. If young men in our institutions of learning, can be induced

regularly to read a musical paper, they would not only be likely to form a taste for music, but will very probably become its supporters and advocates from principle. And when they are scattered here and there, as ministers, doctors, lawyers, and officers of town and State, their influence will directly favor the general cultivation of music. The principal difficulty in the way now, in very many places, is, that the minister or the doctor, or lawyer, so and so, is opposed to the use of money for the purpose of having instruction in music form a part of the common school education.

Now if the friends of music in the immediate vicinity of Institutions of learning, and those who have friends in a course of education, will take pains to obtain more or less subscribers in these Institutions, the scale would ultimately turn the right way by the influence of these students, after they shall become actors on the stage of public life.

Let us have at least ten subscribers from your Institution.

Please to subscribe, return the paper or pass it to some one who will.

Hard Times.

No one will say that the times are so hard that eating must be dispensed with. We must also have clothing—be the times what they may. The mind must have food; moral and religious instruction are more important than even food and raiment. We hope therefore that the hard times will not be urged as a reason for not taking the Visitor. Its usefulness to every individual who subscribes it, is believed will be tenfold greater than the small price of subscription. Better work a little harder or later—or retrench perhaps some useless expenses—than to cut off a periodical—which brings moral health in its wings: food and strength in its contents: which excites joy and hope in its perusal—and inspires the mind to put forth just the efforts which the times demand.

A CHANT The Lord's Prayer,

We recommend to those of our subscribers who have families, to learn this chant and sing it at their morning devotions. It is easy to sing and will aid the spirit of prayer and praise. We speak from experience. See another column.

MR. STEBBINS. We find that his subscription commenced with No. 21, so that he cannot have received of vol. 2 only four numbers. If others have been sent no account has been made of them. His subscription will be made up in the present vol. at No. 11.

Our friend H. D. E. must not be displeased about that little matter, since we are willing to bear all the

loss, as we have in many other similar cases. "To be hung and obliged to pay forty shillings," is certainly hard. We will leave it to him to decide whether it is fair.

To those of our Editorial brethren who may give us a passing notice, we shall be much obliged.

WANTED

Several Young Men in every County in the different States, to obtain subscribers for this paper, and to make sales of David's Harp," to Sunday Schools, and to Bookstores; also, the Revival Hymns, if possible to every religious society. The great popularity of these Hymns and Music, and increasing demand for them where they have been introduced, will recommend them in places where they have not been used. The Harp is a delightful book and can scarcely fail to be greatly admired where it becomes known, and prove highly useful in promoting the interest of the Sabbath School. Of the popularity and usefulness of this paper, we shall leave our subscribers to judge for themselves.

OBSERVE. *Members of choirs or others, where the Visitor is taken to the number of ten or more, can send singly and separately, their own subscription of 75 Cents—a Fifty Cent piece and a Quarter of a Dollar from any part of the country, with perfect safety. We had this morning a subscription renewed in this way; a small piece of common brown paper, enclosed the money, and two wafers, one on the inside and one on the outside closed the letter. This was kindly done by the P. M. to whom the money was handed. We hope that other subscribers will take advantages of the same plan.*

Mr. Geo. Tubbs, who formerly acted as agent for this paper, is hereby requested to cease his efforts, as we shall in no case consider ourselves responsible for any obligations incurred by him, any certificate or letter to the contrary of a previous date notwithstanding. We also add that a failure to receive the paper or any other loss, to those who subscribe to him must be at their own risk. We recommend, that in all cases if possible, those who wish to subscribe, to pass their money to the P. M. who will transmit it to us free of expense. If this be not consistent, hand it to some known individual, or to some agent who can produce a certificate given within three months, and signed by H. W. DAY. [4tm.]

Ten Rules to be observed in Practical Life.

The following rules were given by the late Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, in 1825.

Ten plain Rules for observation in practical life.

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have those evils cost us which never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

NOTICES OF

Musical and Literary Works.

DAVID'S HARP,

OR THE

BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK.

Is now done and ready for delivery. No book of the kind was ever published in the country containing so great an amount of matter and such a variety of Hymns and Music.

From the Metrical Index we find the contents to be as follows: Tunes in S. M. 22, in C. M. 29, in L. M. 25, L. P. M. 4, C. P. M. 2, H. M. 6, in 76, 12, in 8's and 7's 15, in 8's, 7 and 4—5. With a large variety of others, making 39 different meters. These with the Sentences, Anthems and chants, make about 216 tunes.

Under the general Index we find beside the common music, Tunes and Hymns for Funeral Occasions 21; for Temperance Celebrations 13; for Anniversaries 10; for the Fourth of July 8; for particular occasions, Missions, Sailors and Farewells 17; Anthems 5; Chants 7; Miscellaneous 5; Infant School 18.

There is also beside the Metrical and General Indexes, a first line Index, of about 330 of the most popular and beautiful Hymns; so that it is both complete as a Singing and as a Hymn Book.

In addition to the above, the editor has prepared a kind of pithy Musical Essay, part of which appears in the first and part in the last part of the book.

This letter press matter closes with some excellent rules for a singing choir.

David's Harp contains 176 pages, is neatly bound in morocco backs and good boards, and is sold at 37 1-2 Cents single or \$3 50 per dozen. A discount to the trade. For sale at the Musical Visitor Office.

SACRED SONGS FOR FAMILY WORSHIP. This is a pretty book and will answer the design expected in the title. It contains more than 300 hymns and a suitable number of tunes; published by the American tract society.

COMMON SCHOOL SONGSTER, just published by Jenks and Palmer, for one, two, three and four voices. Contains songs, rounds and a few temperance hymns, together with a full elementary course of instruction for children; it is designed for common schools and is well adapted to the purpose, contains 191 pages. The tunes have a Piano Fort's accompaniment.

THE YOUNG LADIES' VOCAL CLASS BOOK. This work contains a systematic arrangement of exercises for training the voice. Also, a collection of songs, for one, two, three and four voices, by G. J. Webb. The work is designed for young ladies in a course of education in seminaries. It is just such a book as is needed for the purpose for which it was designed, and we cordially recommend it to teachers of music in Academies and High Schools and to young ladies generally. For sale by Jenks and Palmer.

MORMONISM IN ALL AGES. This work contains an exposition of the abominations of Mormonism.

REVIVAL HYMNS No. 2, is now nearly made up and will contain a choice lot of excellent tunes and hymns, not found in the first Number.

BAPTIST LIBRARY. The first number of the third volume of this work has just come to hand. The design of the publishers embraces the republication of a large number of standard Religious Works, some of which are peculiar to the denomination. It comes out semi-monthly in numbers, containing sixteen pages of close matter, and is offered at \$1 50 per annum. Those who are inclined to take a denominational work of the kind, may rely on its being very cheap.

Patent Notes.

A Teacher of Music in a distant State, writes,—“I wish that you would give through the Visitor some of the most powerful arguments against Patent notes. They are the greatest trouble I have in school. We have so many Patent teachers, that it is very hard convincing the public of the impropriety of singing—

‘Be thou - wo Gan - dex - zalted hoy,’ &c.

Here is embraced in the above statement, one of the strongest arguments, viz: that where patent notes are used, it almost necessarily infers a ridiculous ignorance, not only in relation to the rules of music, but in the practice of the simplest tunes. How can any one for a moment argue the propriety of patent notes, when the best “patent singer” in the world, if he has learned from these notes, is but an ignoramus in music. Again, there is not (to our knowledge) a musician, American born or foreigner, who does not detest the name of “patent notes.” Such is the experience of every good teacher. Patent notes are like standing stools for children. “Babies use them.” Patent notes actually clog and hinder the progress of musical science, the same as a standing stool would a man in pitching hay, or in any active business. The very nature of musical science is such as to exclude their use when any degree of proficiency is made. A man might hobble on crutches, and that is all that can be done with patent notes, when health and vigor comes, these things are thrown away. In regard to the use of patent notes in learning to sing, or in the first stages of musical training, we can only say, that the mothers of New England, have for years past thrown away standing stools and find that children learn to walk faster without them. If the same were done with patent notes, a similar result would follow in learning to sing. To sum the whole up and speak with the strictest candour, we cannot see that the least advantage is derived from their use. We do see that they do have a direct influence to make musical pigmies, and to greatly retard the promotion of music.

NEW WAY OF PRINTING MUSIC.

The want of Music type in New Lisbon, O. created a somewhat curious contrivance, in order to furnish music for the Fourth of July. On a block, suitably long and wide to contain all the notes of the tunes, the whole tune was engraved in four parts; the notes, lines, and musical characters, being cut into the wood—so that in printing, they appear white, and the ground black, the reverse of common printing. A supply of “David’s Harp,” would have furnished them with a fine supply of Music, new, and adapted to the occasion.

The Annual Musical Convention and Teachers Class. It will be remembered, that the 23d of the present month, is the day appointed for the assembling of the Teachers Class. The Musical Convention meets on the 25th at the Odeon.

Previous members of the Convention and others who may visit the city for the purpose of attending the musical exercises, will be welcome at the Musical Visitor Office, No. 8, Court Square, where they are invited to call and will probably see gentlemen, teachers from other parts of the country. Any musical information which we can give them, or aid in obtaining boarding places, will be afforded with much pleasure. A neat store room in connection with the office will be at their service for the depositing of trunks, baggage, or any other articles for safe keeping, gratuitously.

When all is done, human life is, at the best, but like a forward child, that must be played with and humored a little to keep it quiet till it falls asleep, and then the care is over.

SHEET MUSIC.**WITH PIANO FORTE ACCOMPANIMENT.**

Those friends who wish to make a judicious selection of Music for the Piano, may depend on the following list, as suitable to place before young ladies. The pieces generally have a beautiful Piano Forte accompaniment and embrace the best of music.

The number of pages is placed against each piece.

For sale at the Musical Visitor Office, at 5 Cents per page. A discount is made when a quantity is taken. Friends abroad may rely on having cash orders promptly and faithfully attended to.

SONG

Auld Lang Sine,	They're a noddin,	2
Bashful Lover,	1 Treasures of the deep	3
Calm thy Sleep,	2 Tyrolese evening hymn,	2
Captive Knight,	3 Tyrol, my father land,	
Child's First Grief,	6 When the day with rosy light	3
Come sing the song of happy	5 When thy bosom heaves the	
days,	sigh,	6
Come ye disconsolate,	4 Wanted a governess,	10
Comfort ye my people,	2 VOCAL DUETTS	
Dove of Noah,	6 A. B. C. a comic song	5
Elf King,	2 All things fair and bright	7
Emerald Isle,	3 Are there tidings,	3
Emigrants Lament,	10 Evening parting hymn,	2
Forget not me,	10 I know a bank,	5
Greek Exile,	2 Love and Flowers,	5
Handel's Songs.	3 Minute gun at sea,	5
Home, sweet home,	Moonlight music,	5
Hour of Prayer,	3 O, lovely peace,	4
How cheering the thought,	5 Our way across the sea,	3
I dream of all things free,	2 What fairy like music,	3
I go sweet friends,	3 Sacred Songs,	
I have come from a happy land	2 All things fair and bright,	3
I know that my Redeemer	4 Belshazzar is king,	3
liveth,	Better land,	3
Ingle side,	4 Bird let loose,	3
Its name I don't tell,	2 Deeper and deeper still,	7
Mans a man for a' that,	3 Dove of the ark,	3
Mothers' Prayer,	5 Evening song to the virgin,	3
O Lord have mercy upon me	Jephtha's daughter,	3
O Lord I have wandered,	4 Mary's tears,	5
O lovely peace,	4 Messenger bird,	2
Peace troubled soul,	4 O had I Jubal's lyre,	
Penser a moi,	3 Rocked in the cradle of the	
Pilgrim Fathers,	2 deep,	7
Pilot (the) Sea (the)	5 See the conquering hero comes	3
She wore a wreath of roses,	3 There's nothing true but heav'n	2
Storm bird,	5 To Jesus the crown of my hope	2
Swiss drover boy,	5 Waft her angels,	4
Switzer's song of home,	3 Watchman tell us of the	
Sympathy,	3 night,	3
They're all gone from the	4 Weep not for me,	2
mountain,	What though I trace,	4
	Widow of Nain,	3

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.**COLLEGES AND COMMENCEMENTS.**

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE. The commencement of this College occurred Monday June 27th. Orations were delivered by three young men. The degree of A. M. was conferred on four others.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, was held on the 28th June. The graduating Class consisted of twenty-three in number, on whom the degree of A. B. was conferred.

YALE COLLEGE. A new and splendid building is being erected at an expense of thirty thousand dollars. It will contain the College Libraries, and be made fire proof, and will be finished in the gothic form.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, occurred sometime since. Speakers in the forenoon, sixteen;—in the afternoon, seven. The degree of A. B. was conferred on a large number of young men. The degree of A. M. were also conferred on a number of candidates.

The performances of a Musical Society are highly spoken of.

UNION COLLEGE. The Alumni of this College meet the 17th of this month. They expect to listen to an address to be delivered by Professor Silliman.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. The commencement occurs on the fourth Wednesday of this month.

AMHERST COLLEGE. The commencement occurred on the 28th of June last. The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 27 young gentlemen. Several individuals received the degree of A. M.

MUSIC IN GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

The Rev. HOWARD MALCOM, President of Georgetown College, in his semi-annual report to the trustees, says: "The exercises in declamation have this session evinced a marked improvement. The successful introduction of Vocal Music has proved a very useful auxilliary in teaching Elocution. Psalmody has now been introduced into daily chapel worship."

AN EXQUISITELY NEAT CATALOGUE of the South Bridge, High School, has just come to hand. The following summary embraces the male and female departments. Summer term 60, Fall term 83, Winter term 44, Spring term 68; total 255. The school is pleasantly situated and easy of access from the stage and rail road routs,—has four departments. Primary, English, classical and ornamental. The services of a good teacher of Music have been secured. The instruction will be adapted to prepare persons to teach "Singing Schools," or to connect instruction in music with other instruction in any school. Able teachers superintend the different departments. Board and washing \$ 2. Daily instruction and use of the Piano Forte from 4 to 6 hours per day at \$1 37 1-2 cts extra. Tuition from \$ 4 to \$ 5 50; \$ 10 for 24 lessons and use of instrument per quarter.

SHORT-HAND WRITING.

The Editor of the Musical Visitor has for five or six years, been familiar with an expeditious system of Short-Hand Writing, technically, Stenography. He learned this while in college, and has made such improvements as experience has suggested. He has already preserved more than 3,500 octavo pages of sermons, speeches, prayers, debates, &c. in bound volumes, prepared for the purpose, and written with a pencil in a legible hand which may be read a century hence. We are aware that this system published in the Visitor, will be valuable to many of our readers, and as the articles will come out successively, we advise such as may be inclined to improve a good opportunity, to commence with the first and actually master the art, which the writer would not sell for a fortune. The articles will be inserted in the form of a complete work, and will continue for eight or ten numbers.

INTRODUCTION.

To obtain a knowledge of Short-Hand, pa-

tience and perseverance are all that is required. Not a great deal of practice at one time, but a little at different times, is what is necessary to acquire it. All that is to be committed to memory, may be learned in a short time. The practical part being purely mechanical, requires a little time to make it familiar

THE ALPHABET.

Letters.		Words which the letters represent when they stand alone.
A or E	•	am, an, at, ah.
B	\	be, by, been, but.
D	/	do, did, done, does.
F and V	∪	for, from, every, after.
G and J)	God, good, give, gone.
H	∩	have, he, had, him.
I and Y	✓	if, thy, yet, ye.
K and Q	∩	know, knew, known, keep.
L	∩	Lord, all, love, like.
M	\	me, my, man, many.
N	—	not, and, in, no.
O and U	∩	of, you, your, out, ought.
P	(peace, person, power, upon.
R	/	are, or, our, art.
S C & Z	o	is, as, us, his.
T		to, into, it, unto.
W	∩	with, which, who, will.
X	∩	example, accept, except.
8	✓	and so forth.
Double consonants.	th	the, they, that, thou.
	ch	such, much, change, each.
	sh	shall, shalt, should, sue,
	thr	there, either, their, therefore
	ious	conscious, righteous.

Part First.

THE SHORT-HAND ALPHABET

Is composed of twenty-four letters, which have several distinct powers. First, they are used both as large, and small letters; there being but one capital in the hand, and that

s used rather as an arbitrary.* *Second*, each letter represents one of the words which are set against it in the alphabet, when it stands alone. *Third*, they are used for the beginning of words. *Fourth*, for the ends of words. § Nearly all the letters of the alphabet, and many of the words for which they stand, are precisely the same as those in the system by ISAAC STETSON.

DIRECTIONS FOR LEARNING THE ALPHABET.

Let the learner be provided with a blank book, and a pen made stiff, so as to make a fine mark, or at least one *all the way of a bigness*; or an ever pointed pencil may be used to advantage; or what is quite as good as either, a piece of chalk and a good black-board. It is very important that the alphabet be committed to memory, and the words for which the letters stand.

RULES.

1st. Commence with the short hand letters, write, and at the same time repeat them, from A or E (•) to the last, with reference to the names of the letters only, till they are readily distinguished.

2d. Write and repeat them, and the words for which they stand, until the words are committed to memory.

Remark 1. The \checkmark , \smile , \frown and \diagup , are made with an up stroke of the pen; the rest are either made from left to right, or with a down stroke.

* See punctuation.

§ See table of prefixes and prepositions.

THE AMERICAN PRECEPTOR FOR THE PIANO FORTE. This valuable work is for sale—at the Musical Visitor office at a discount to teachers—regular retail price \$3.

Please call and examine—choirs and singing schools furnished with books at a low price.

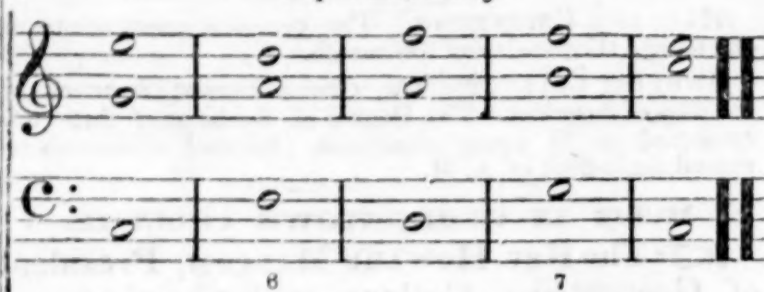
HARMONY, Continued.

ON TRANSIENT OR PASSING NOTES.

Transient Notes are notes of embellishment, which are foreign to the harmony, but which are introduced for the sake of melody, and to fill up skips of a third, fourth, fifth, &c. in the progression of one or more of the parts. These notes usually occur on the unaccented parts of the bar, though, when there is a principal melody, they may also occur on the accented parts: the first sort are called notes of regular, and the second, notes of irregular transition. In all cases, they must be followed immediately, and in diatonic progression,

by the essential notes of the harmony. The following examples will illustrate their use.

Simple Harmony.



The same passage varied and embellished by the introduction of suspensions and transient notes.



ON CADENCES.

The termination of a complete musical sentence is called a Cadence. There are two principal sorts of cadences; the first terminates on the common chord of the tonic—the second on that of the dominant. The two or three chords which immediately precede the concluding harmony of a cadence, may be varied in a great many ways.

Cadences on the Tonic.





The above formulæ are called *perfect cadences*, as they may be employed to terminate a musical composition. Other forms, less complete, are often met with.

EXAMPLE.

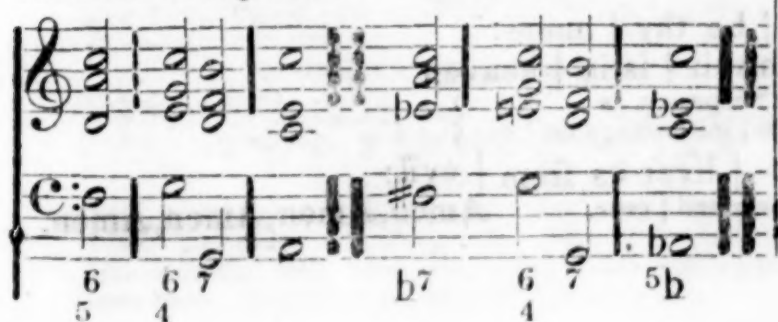
Semi-Cadences.



Cadences on the Dominant.



If the concluding chord of a perfect cadence is *inverted*, or if any other chord is substituted for the harmony of the tonic, the cadence is called interrupted. EXAMPLES.



MR EDITOR,

Sir:—Will you or some-one, have the goodness to inform me in what respects a minor tune differs from a major. I was taught that it consisted in the minor's being written a third below the major, but upon examination, I find that to sing a major a third below will not produce a good minor.

Yours, &c.

AN ENQUIRER.

It is true, that a minor tune is not made a good major by writing the tonic a third above; nor is a major made minor by making the tonic a third below. The difference consists in two things, which must be explained by circumlocution, because no word is in use suited to the purpose. First, the sentiment of real minor music, is materially different from that of major music, and requires a different structure. In the melody, from major, in the third, which is a half step odic phraseology and treatment. Second, minor tunes differ from the major scale. It is the frequent occurrence of the minor third, which gives to that kind of music its peculiar character. The accompanying harmony does its part, if properly written.

Why it is that the minor third never fails to mournfully or pathetically affect the ear, is a question which can be answered, only by some being who understands the mysterious connexion between the mental and corporal systems. Mathematics gives us the ratios and vibrations in all combinations of chords, and the number of vibrations in each sound, but, philosophy cannot expound how certain effects are produced by certain melodies.

It is indeed, much easier to ask questions than to answer them, but we shall always be happy to do our best. [Ed.]

THE AMERICAN MILLENNIAN, is a new paper just commenced in the city, devoted to the discussion of the Millennium, at \$1, per annum, in advance. Not having had time to examine its contents, we can pass no opinion on its merits.

Literary.

In Kentucky there are colleges for women, which confer on their pupils the titles of "M.P.L.," "M.A.," &c. meaning "Mistress of Polite Literature," "Mistress of Arts." Somebody suggests an improvement, and recommends institutions, which, instead of these titles, shall give their students "M.G.P.," Makes Good Puddings. "H.G.C.," Has Good Children. "K.S.N.," Knits Stockings Neatly. "M.H.H.," Makes Husbands Happy.—*Exchange Paper.*

To the above might be added, M.G.B. Makes

Good Bread. U.H.K. Understands House Keeping. D.N.G.A. Does Not "Gad About." I.N.B.B. Is No Busy Body. M.H.O.B. Minds Her Own Business.

Theological Seminaries.—According to the American Almanac for 1842, there are in the United States 39 Protestant Theological Seminaries, of which 5 are Congregational, 1 Unitarian, 8 Baptist, 3 Episcopal, 12 Presbyterian, 4 Lutheran, 1 Associate Reformed, (Scotch Presbyterian,) 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 German Reformed, and 1 Associate Church, (a branch of the Presbyterian.) To this list might be added the Methodist Seminary at Newbury, Vt., which has a theological department, and the Freewill Seminary at Parsonsfield, Maine. About 1400 students are in attendance upon the different seminaries enumerated in the Almanac.

The Pilgrims.

Tune—Old Hundred.

By Theodore Dwight.

When from Britannia's distant shore,
Our Fathers sought this distant land,
Undaunted by the tempest's roar,
A feeble, persecuted band;
Amid the bold, adventurous host,
Relentless famine held her sway,
Stern winter bound the iron coast,
And wolves and panthers, prowled for prey.

O'er boundless wilds a savage brood,
With ruthless rage and passions fell,
To slaughter train'd and nursed in blood,
Raised the dire war-whoop's dismal yell;
Warn'd by religion's sacred fire,
Amid unnumber'd ills they rose.
O'er toils severe, and dangers dire,
And triumph'd o'er their barbarous foes.

What changes vast their foes behold!
Where erst the savage roam'd the plain.
The harvest waves its brightest gold,
And plenty leads her smiling train.

Where Powows their dark origes held,
Wrapp'd in sweet sleep the labourer lies;
Where warrior's scour'd the bloody field,
Hamlets, and towns, and cities rise.

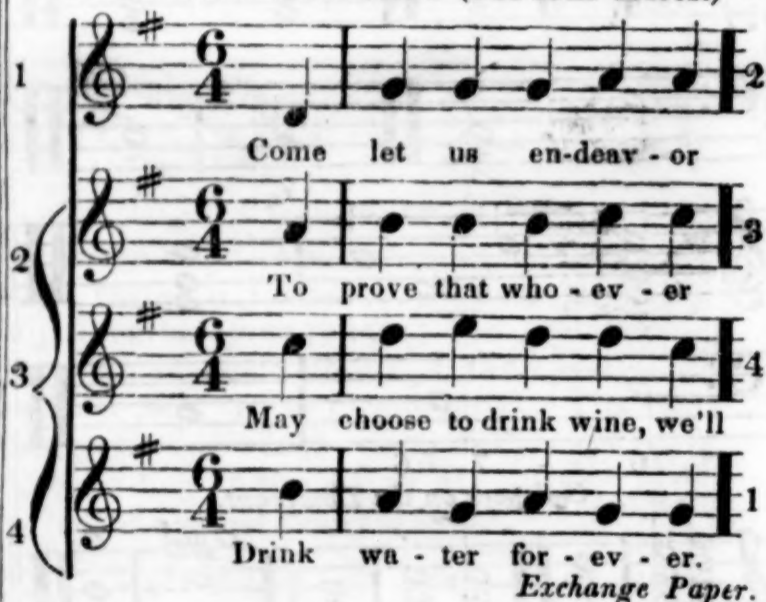
No more the tortur'd prisoner turns
Before the slow-consuming fire:
No more the captive orphan mourns
His pillag'd home and murder'd sire.
Here law and justice hold their sway,
Here science sheds her light abroad;
While pure religion points the way
That leads the sainted soul to God.

These blessings by our honour'd sires,
To us a rich bequest are given;
While gratitude our bosom fires,
Let fervent praise ascend to Heaven.
Resolv'd the birth-right to defend,
On this triumphant day we'll throng;
And from our festive altars send
To Heaven our annual Pilgrim Song.

Men no more desire another's secrets to conceal
them, than they would another's purse for the pleasure
only of carrying it.—*Fielding.*

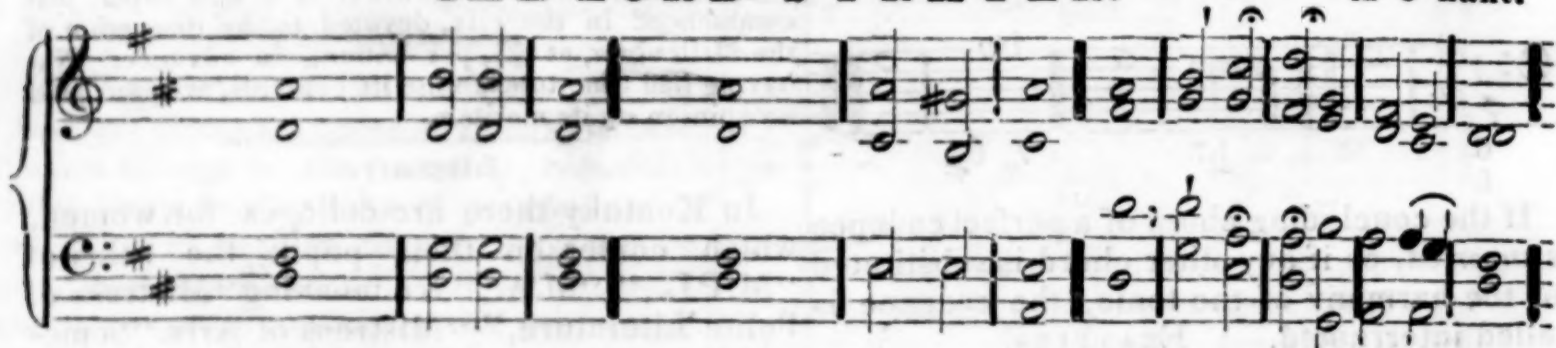
Though you have acted with integrity and circum-
spection, yet be solicitous about the consequences.
Care keeps the moralist continually awake.

COLD WATER ROUND. (For four voices.)



THE LORD'S PRAYER.

A C hant.



Our Father who | art in | heaven, Hallowed | be thy | name:
Thy kingdom come, thy | will be | done, On earth as it | is in | heaven.

Give us this day our | dai - ly | bread; } And forgive us our trespasses, as
we forgive those who | trespass against | us }

And lead us not | into tempt- | ation, But de- | liver us from | evil;
For thine is the kingdom, and | the power, and the | glory; For | ever and | ever. Amen, Amen, Amen, Amen.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE VIOLIN, CONTINUED.

CHROMATIC SCALE.

The following is the Chromatic Scale, wherein all these half steps are delineated, and at the same time to show with what fingers they are to be stopped, where the Cypher 0, is set underneath it signifies that such a Note must be played open, the figure 1, is the first Finger, the figure 2, is the second Finger, the figure 3, is the third Finger and the figure 4, is the little Finger, but wheresoever you find a figure placed under a Note, and the same figure under the next, it denotes that the same Finger must be stopped about half an Inch farther than it was before, it being only a half step distant.

Scale of Flats, Sharps, and Naturals.

G G A A B B C C D D D D E E F F G G A A

0 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 0 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4

A A B B C C D D E E E E F F G G A A B B C C D

1 2 2 3 3 3
whole shifting.

0 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 0 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4

On Shifting.

The half shift. 4th String. 3d. 2d. 1st.

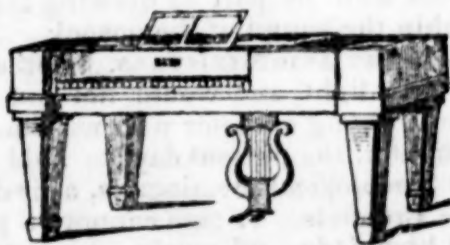
The whole shift. 4th String. 3d. 2d. 1st.

The image shows two musical staves. The first staff is for 'The half shift' and the second for 'The whole shift'. Both staves are in treble clef and represent the 4th string. The first staff has four measures, each with a sequence of four notes (1, 2, 3, 4) and a final note (1st). The second staff has four measures, each with a sequence of four notes (1, 2, 3, 4) and a final note (1st). The notes are written on a five-line staff, with the first note of each sequence on the first line and the final note on the first space.

If you cannot readily attain to stop in tune, you may then have recourse to the ensuing Example, wherein the strings of the Violin are represented and divided into Frets, and is to be done as follows,—Mark out the lines or frets with a pair of compasses, either with ink or bits of paper, and paste it on the Finger-board of your Violin at the same distance as in the Example, thus you will easily discern every Note, and with a little practice learn how to stop in tune.

To be Continued.

PIANO FORTES.



OF REDWOOD and MAHOGANY, from two to six hundred dollars, warranted in tone and finish equal to any made in the city, at the Manufactory of GEO. HEWES, 365 Washington street, Boston.

Also—An assortment of second-hand **PIANO FORTES**,
for sale or to let. Aug. 5.

TWO PIANO FORTES
FOR SALE CHEAP !!

In order to close a concern, they will be sold 30 per cent. below the manufacturer's prices. They were made in Boston—one has been used one quarter;—the other has never been used. Inquire at the Musical Visitor Office.

HARPER & SANFORD,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS;

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS:

No. 64 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

Piano Fortes TO LET:—Also, Tuned and Repaired.

T. GILBERT, & CO.

Piano Forte Manufacturers.

**At Old Stand, 402, and 406, Washington Street,
BOSTON.**

T. GILBERT, } Original Partner of Currier.
H. SAFFORD. }

MOUNT BELLINGHAM PIANO FORTE SCHOOL.

This school has been in operation one year, during which time daily instruction has been given on the Piano Forte and in singing; with what success, its patrons and those who have attended its quarterly exhibitions, and witnessed the improvement of each pupil, can testify. To young ladies attending the school every facility will be afforded for a thorough musi-

cal education. The best Methods of the great masters are adopted for training the voice and forming the hand of the pupil, while the most chaste models of style are selected for cultivating the taste and developing musical feeling.

The Fall Term of the school will commence the first of October. A few scholars can board in the family of the Principal. Terms of instruction and board very low, amounting to a little more than the ordinary expense of a residence in this city. The location for health and beautiful prospect, is surpassingly fine, and at the distance of a half hour's walk from the city.

Chelsea, Aug. 1, 1842.

JAMES PRIDEAUX.

Inquire at the Musical Visitor Office.

[P] Those who wish to secure all the numbers of the present Volume, will need to subscribe immediately, as the edition of the present number will soon be taken up.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL ARTICLES

MEMBERS OF CHOIRS SHOULD BE PIOUS.

Not long since, some remarks were addressed to leaders of choirs and teachers of music, on the same subject. There are few indeed, who do not have a correct notion in general of piety, or who are not acquainted with some whom they regard as the true friends of God and as being prepared for death. Now piety does not consist in the articles of faith or peculiar views which distinguish one denomination from another, but rather in that state of mind which prepares its possessor to worship God acceptably here, and which is an evidence to the soul of its acceptance and forgiveness.

Obligations to piety are binding on all: *First*, because it brings joy and peace to all who possess it. *Second*, because piety is required in the bible, and living without it, is to be constantly displeasing God. Are there any members of the choir who are willing to reject true happiness? Do any feel satisfied in displeasing God every day and every hour by wilful disobedience? How will they be able to answer God for this neglect?

But piety is particularly requisite in choir members, from the nature of the services which they perform. Singing the praises of God is a spiritual service; and no one can perform this service acceptably without piety. We shudder at this idea of a man preaching the Gospel who is himself in the gall of bitterness;—of one exhorting others to repentance who has not repented;—of one commanding others to cease their rebellion to the king of heaven, who is himself a rebel? But will any one say that singing is not preaching? True. Yet it is praising, or professing to praise God in spirit and in truth. Singing properly performed, is a highly spiritual exercise, and all must admit, that if it is improperly performed, it must be unacceptable to God. What is it indeed but a solemn mockery, for one to stand up in the house of God, in his sacred presence, and professedly praise his name, while the heart is at enmity to all of God's commands? Some may call it a smoother name, but such it is in truth.

If it be said that many professors do little better, it must be replied, that the sin lies at their own door.

If our remarks are thus far correct, then it follows that every member of a choir should be pious; i. e. that each should seek the Lord while he may be found and give his or her heart to the Saviour, unreservedly, and without delay, that it may be put in tune to sing the Redeemer's praise. Suppose that the players should neglect to tune their instruments, and play with the choir in all keys, the music would be any thing but pleasant to the ear. This faintly illustrates the singing of a choir, some of whose hearts are far

from God. Our ear may be pleased, but God is not pleased. His ear cannot delight in it. Members of choirs will not be offended, but their conscience will approve our exhortation to them to become the followers of the Saviour, by repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

The obligations to do this, are two-fold. One arises out of the duties which each one owes to God, to love, serve, and obey him. On this ground the appeal ought to reach every heart. God requires immediate repentance and faith in Christ of every choir member. Their own personal, present and everlasting good depends on obedience; and solemn indeed it is, that if God is neglected a little longer, repentance may come too late. Will the reader stop a moment and ask himself or herself, when my unpardoned spirit takes its leave of time and sense, entering the world eternal and sighs to be washed in the blood of Christ, can I bear to hear those awful words, "too late?" **TOO LATE.** Reader it may be too late with you very soon. O then be entreated by an expression of true kindness to your spiritual welfare, to neglect religion no longer. To-day, thanks be to God, it is not too late. To-morrow is not yours.

But another obligation to piety on the part of choir members, arises out of their relation to the congregation. A minister ought to be pious for his own sake, for the sake of those to whom he gives the bread of life, he certainly should be reconciled to God; else he becomes a blind leader of the blind. A man who should palm off spurious coin on the community, would certainly be guilty of great wrong, to say nothing of lawful liabilities. True indeed, every one should praise the Lord for himself, but has not the congregation a right to expect that the choir will praise God with acceptable heart and voice? If so, then one who is not pious, fails to fulfill his obligations to the congregation.

What shall we conclude, that all who are not pious shall leave the seats? No. What then? Let them immediately fulfil their duties to God and to the congregation, and be pious without delay: see to it dear friends, that those of you who may never see the writer, prepare to meet him in heaven, there to unite with the heavenly choirs, in praise to the king of kings. P.

Extract from the Letter Press of David's Harp.

MUSIC A HOLY DELIGHT AND AN EFFICIENT AGENT. Music throws a halo of glory around all the temple exercises of worship, and is generally regarded in times of revival, to add full one half to the force of truth, and does well its part in drawing the careless multitude within the sound of the gospel.

LUTHER;—MUSIC AND MINISTERS. Luther regarded music in this light, and would not put forth his hand to ordain a young minister who was unskilled in the art. It ought at the present day, to hold the same place in our Theological Seminaries, as it did in the Schools of the Prophets. A case cannot be produced, where a good knowledge of music does not render a minister almost doubly efficient.

MUSIC AND RELIGION. In the early ages of the church, Christians held music as the hand of a celestial guide, and comforter. And thousands of dying saints in all ages down to the present day, breathe out their expiring breath in triumphant song, and are borne on the wings of praise to the heavenly regions, where the Anthems of the Redeemed swell the mighty chorus, while they strike their golden harps in sweetest symphonies;—

"Ye holy throng of angels bright,
In worlds of light
Begin the song."

It is a universal fact, that in the United States, in particular, religion flourishes most, where they are the more generally acquainted with music.

MUSIC IN SABBATH SCHOOLS.

INFLUENCE AND EFFECTS OF MUSIC. No one thing adds such a charm to the Sabbath School, animates and cheers the minds of teachers and scholars, sheds such a peaceful and heavenly influence over the place, renders it so attracting and happy, that so subdues the heart and warms the affections, that gives such point and force to truth, and that so waters the seed sown, as by the dews from heaven, *like music*. Singing in a Sabbath School, properly conducted, does all these things.

Modesty.

Who shall win the prize? There was a meeting of

the flowers, and the Judge was appointed to award the prize of beauty.

"Who shall win the prize?" asks the Rose, proudly rushing forward in blushing beauty, with full assurance of its winning worth.

"Who shall win the prize?" asked the rest of the flowers, as they came forward, each conscious of its attraction, and each equally sure of receiving the reward.

"I will take a peep at the assemblage," thought the Violet, not intending to make one of the company "and see the beauties as they pass."

Just as it was rising its modest head from its humble and retiring corner, and was looking in upon the meeting, the Judge rose to render his decree. "To the VIOLET," said he, "I award the prize of beauty, for there is no trait more rare, none more enchantingly beautiful, than—MODESTY."

BERON. L. M.

L. MASON.

1. Awake, our souls, a - way, our fears, Let ev'ry trembling thought be - gone; Awake, and

2. True, 'tis a strait and thorny road, And mer-tal spirits tire and faint; But they for-

run - - - the heav'nly race, And put a cheerful cour-age on.

Awake, and run

But they for-get
get - - - the mighty God, Who feeds the strength - - - of ev' - ry saint
And put a cheer - - - ful cour-age on.

3 The mighty God, whose matchless pow'r
Is ever new and ever young,
And firm endures, while endless years
Their everlasting circles run.

4 From Thee, the overflowing spring,
Our souls shall drink a fresh supply;
While such as trust their native strength
Shall melt away, and drop, and die.

5 Swift as an eagle cuts the air,
We'll mount aloft to Thine abode;
On wings of love our souls shall fly,
Nor tire amidst the heavenly road.

HYMN,

SUNG AT THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE TOWNSEND FEMALE SEMINARY,

JULY 27, 1842.

WORDS BY A PUPIL.—MUSIC ORIGINAL.

1st Treble.

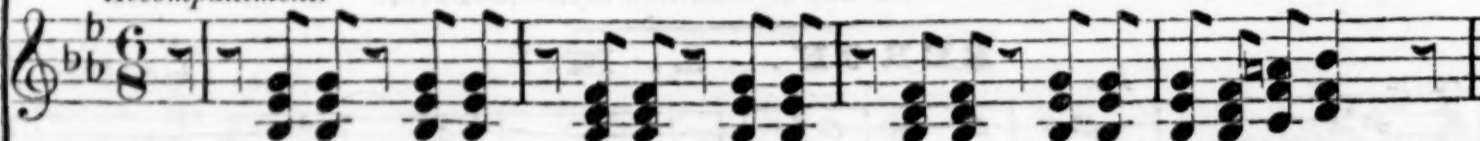


1. Breathe low, sweet sis - ters, 'tis an hour That o'er our spir - its hath strong pow'r; An

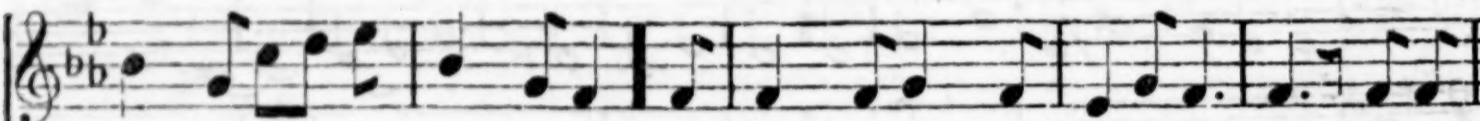
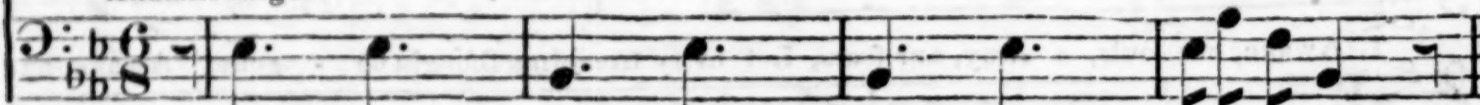
2d Treble.



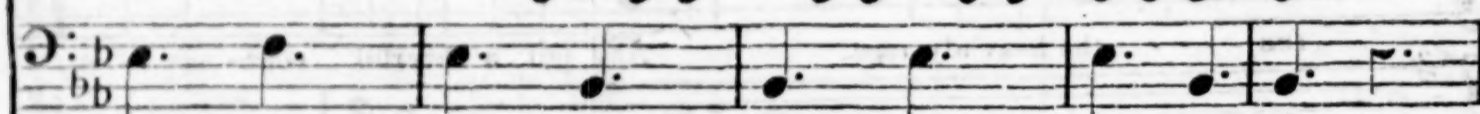
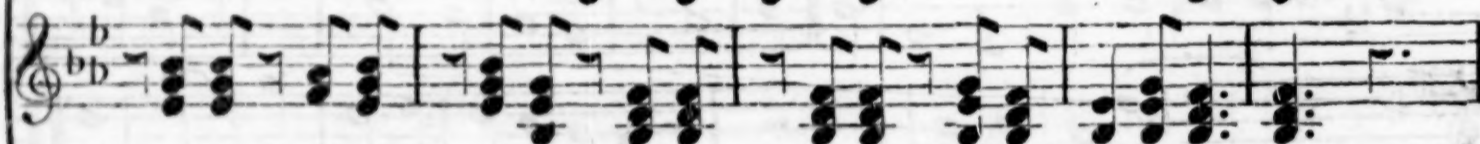
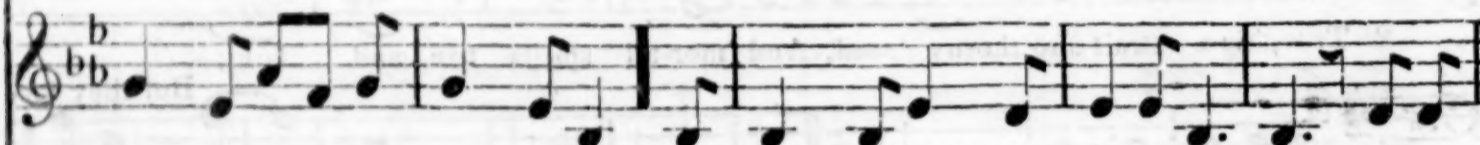
Accompaniment.



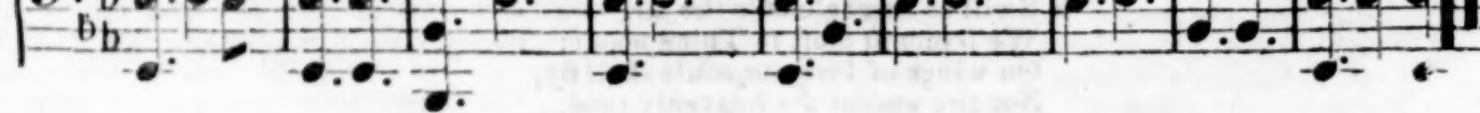
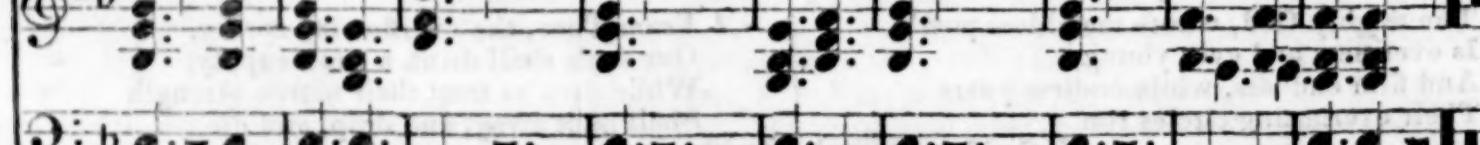
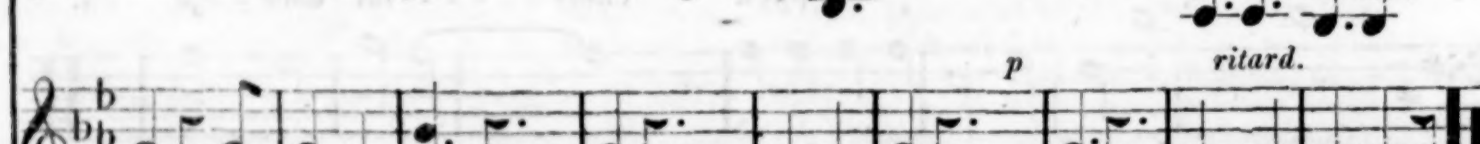
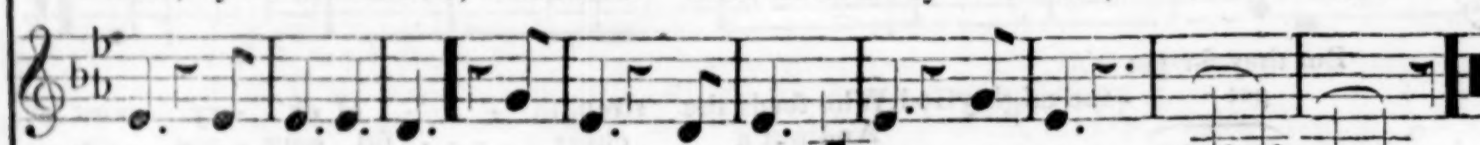
Andante largo.



hour whose ho - ly beau - ty sheds A hal - low'd ra - diance on our heads. Ay, 'tis the



hour, ye fond and true, Sad hour that we must say a - dieu, a - - dieu.



- 2 The softened light of setting day,
In silent beauty fades away;
The gathered sunbeams linger now,
Only to kiss yon hill's fair brow;
Then will they pass as we from you,
And bid the fav'rite steep—adieu.
- 3 But, as when they have passed from sight,
They leave the skies, all bathed in light,
To beam upon the gazing hill;
So will thy gentle memory, still
Shed o'er our hearts its rich, warm hues,
And sweeten our now sad adieus.
- 4 Dear schoolmates, our swift days have pass'd,
Like dreams of gladness, bright and fast;
Soft skies have cheer'd, soft breezes fann'd,

This light and joyous sister band.
We grieve, we grieve, ye fond and true,
To speak that parting word—adieu.

- 5 Yes, dearest teachers, we must grieve,
So soon these sunny haunts to leave;
And doubly grieve that we must part
From you, so dear to each young heart;
But may we all, *all* meet above,
Where all is light, and all is love.
- 6 In one unbroken circle, *there*,
Where nothing fades that's bright and fair;
Oh! may we—teachers, pupils—meet,
And *ever* hold communion sweet;
There, joys spring up, forever new,
And ne'er is heard the sad—adieu.

SALEM. L. M.

Slow and Soft.

GEO HOOD.

m

1. My dear Re-deemer, and my Lord, I read my duty in thy word; But in thy

2. Such was thy truth—and such thy zeal, Such def'rence to thy Father's will, Such love—and

3. Cold mountains and the midnight air
Witnessed the fervor of his prayer:
The desert thy temptation knew,—
Thy conflict, and thy victory too.

4. Be thou my pattern make me hear
More of thy gracious image here;
Then God the Judge shall own my name
Among the followers of the Lamb.

Hymn Second.

1. Arm of the Lord, awake!—awake!
Put on thy strength—the nations shake!
Now let the world adoring see
Triumphs of mercy wrought by thee.

2. Say to the heathen, from thy throne,
"I am Jehovah, God alone!"
Thy voice their idols shall confound,
And cast their altars to the ground.

3. Let Zion's time of favor come!
Oh, bring the tribes of Israel home!
Soon may our wondering eyes behold
Gentiles and Jews in Jesus' fold!

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Treble.

1. All smiling with beauty the Spring-time has come, A-gain are we hear-ing the mer-ry bees

Alto.

Tenor.

2. We wander thro' meadows a - long the clear brook, And fish from its banks with the lit-tle barb'd

Base.

hum: Now nature's full glo - ry is break - ing, Now ru - ral de - lights are a - wak - ing;

hook, Or muse on the light's silv'ry beam - ing, That o-ver its sur-face is gleam - ing,

The hills and the val-leys are cheer'd with the songs, That war-ble from thousands of Spring's happy throngs.

Or silent and motion-less stand on its shore, And list with de - light to its soft gentle roar.

3 4

How sweet the enchantment that everywhere reigns!
 How mild are the breezes that sigh o'er the plains!
 What beauty the flowrets are shedding!
 How widely their fragrance is spreading!
 All nature seems clad in her loveliest hue,
 Bedeck'd and adorned to enravish our view.

O! cities, how dreary and dark are your walls!
 The thought of your gloom every feeling appalls:
 No sweet rural Spring-time regales you,
 No May-scene of loveliness hails you:—
 Oh, give me the spot where is nature's own dress,
 Spring's visions of glory my feelings to bless.

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